The People's Korea

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DPRK Will Neither Invade S. Korea Nor Impose Socialism on It: President

President Kim Il Sung said that Pyongyang never wishes to invade south Korea or impose communism upon people there, reported Radio Beijing on June 17.

He also stressed that reunification of the Korean nation should be achieved by peaceful means when he received the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA) on June 17.

The mission from the neibouring country was headed by Li Jiulong, Commander of the CPLA Jinan military area.

This was not the first announcement, but the DPRK President on many a occasion said nay to what Washington and Seoul term "southward invasion" and "communization of the south," by making public the steadfast intention not to do so and by citing its incapability.

In the meeting, President Kim said, as he had done, that Pyongyang was committed to a negotiated settlement of the reunification issue by stressing that he did not want war which will cause damage to construction.

The Chinese radio station also quoted him as saying that peace is needed for Korea and Pyongyang has taken tension-reducing measures.

With the President were O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces and Pak Jung Guk, Colonel General of the Korean People's Army.

Officials of the Chinese Embassy were also on hand.

DPRK Ready to Give Every Facility If Games Co-hosted

President Kim Il Sung said on May 20, "If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea, we shall provide excellent facilities for all events to be held in Pyongyang, warmly receive the players, officials, journalists, tourists and all other guests visiting Pyongyang and offer every convenience to them."

This was the first official remark by the President on how Pyongyang will deal with the international games in case it is jointly sponsored.

This was disclosed in his interview with the editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav paper Oslobodjenje, in which he referred to problems the non-aligned movement has been tackling, Korea's reunification issue and Pyongyang-Belgrade ties.

(See text of the interview on page 2)

DPRK Offers 3-Way Military Talks; Seoul Spurns It, Washington Negative

By Li Chol Won
PK Staff Reporter

In a constructive move toward creating favourable climate for the resumption of inter-Korean talks, thereby improving Pyongyang-Washington-Seoul relations, the DPRK proposed on June 17 a meeting of the defence ministers of north and south Korea and the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. forces" in south Korea to discuss ways of reducing military tension which has been a major obstacle to national conciliation.

The proposed agenda items included: (1) suspension of military exercises and arms buildup "which constitute a direct factor of the heightened tension," (2) reduction of armed forces and defense spending and (3) observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Any offer by Washington and Seoul may be discussed "if it is helpful to detente," the overture added.

The proposal was conveyed at Panmunjom in the form of letters dated June 9 in the name of Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U to his south Korean counterpart Li Gi Baek and to William J. Livsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces stationed in the southern part of Korea after the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army (KPA) released a report on it the same day. **(See a report of the KPA Supreme Command on page 3 and letters on page 4)**

This was the first offer of this kind since the national division in 1945.

Minister O's letter proposed a preliminary session of working-level officials in the truce village of Panmunjom on June 27, to be followed by a full-dress meeting in July possibly in the same village or "other places convenient to both sides."

"A pressing issue under the prevailing grave situation is to ease the heightened tension and remove the confrontation. To this end, it is imperative, first of all, to take steps for detente in the military field," said the Supreme Command report.

It also affirmed Pyongyang's stand on the reopening of inter-Korean talks, saying, "Only when detente is realized in the military field, will it be possible to resume the suspended dialogues in a favourable atmosphere and find the correct way to peace and reunification on the basis of mutual trust."

The existing channels of north-south contacts on inter-parliamentary talks and Red Cross and economic issues have been blocked since early this year because the military exercises in south Korea kept Pyongyang away from the conference table.

Meanwhile, evaluating the offer as being "of positive significance to the relaxation of tension and military showdown," a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said on June 18, "The

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Presidential Message to Chairman Honecker

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greeting on June 16 to Erich Honecker upon his re-election as Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, wishing him "greater success" and the bilateral traditional relations to develop "in a more all-round way."

Pyongyang Flays Pretoria's "State Of Emergency"

Pyongyang on June 16 lashed the South Africa for its proclamation of a "state of emergency" and its harsh clampdown on the South African people.

"As long as the apartheid regime is left intact in South Africa, neither the genuine freedom and liberation of South African people nor peace and security in that region are thinkable," stressed a Foreign Ministry spokesman in a statement made public that day.

Stamps Made in DPRK

Shown above are stamps with a picture of the Princess of Wales Diana. But they did not come from London. Carefully look at the bottom — "DPR Korea." A number of stamps like these were issued in Pyongyang on the occasion of the birth of the Princess' son (June 21, 1982) and her 21st birthday.

AI Accuses Seoul of Human Rights Violation

Amnesty International on June 10 accused the south Korean authorities of jailing hundreds of people a year for criticizing the government and torturing them into falsely confessing to trying to overthrow the government or to spying for Pyongyang.

In a 109-page report, "South Korea: Violations of Human Rights," the London-based human rights organization said that at least 10 political prisoners have been executed in south Korea since 1975, and at least two are being held under death sentences. **(See excerpts from the report on page 8)**

The report said prisoners of conscience – those jailed for expressing nonviolent views – include students, teachers, clerics, journalists, trade unionists and farmers.

Their trials "blatantly violated international standards of fairness," it added.

Electric shocks, beatings and derivation of food and sleep are among tortures mentioned in the report. Prisoners had also reported having their heads immersed in water, being suffocated with wet towels and being subjected to the "barbecued chicken torture," in which the handcuffed victim is hung from a rod and spun around.

The report mentioned the remarks interrogators had made to a high school teacher who is serving a seven-year prison term: "You're a fish on the shopping block, and we only have to serve you up for dinner."

Similar charges against south Korea were lodged earlier this year by Asia Watch, a New York-based human rights monitoring group.

Presidential Answers to Questions Raised By Editor-in-Chief of Yugoslav Newspaper Oslobodjenje (May 20, 1986)

President Kim Il Sung on May 20, 1986, gave answers to questions raised by the editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav newspaper Oslobodjenje.

The full text of the answers is carried in Rodong Sinmun June 15.

Non-alignment Embraces More Than 100 Newly Emergent Countries

Referring to the successes achieved by the non-aligned movement over the past 25 years and to the 8th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, President Kim Il Sung says:

Today the non-alignment is playing an important part on the international political arena and pressing ahead with human history in accordance with the aspirations and desire of the progressive people of the world for independence.

The non-alignment which had 25 newly independent member nations when it started its march has become a world-wide movement embracing more than 100 newly emergent countries, and its influence on the process of revolutionary changes in the world and on the international developments has increased beyond compare. This indisputable fact clearly shows the large growth and great progress in this movement.

The most important task in developing the non-aligned movement today is for its member nations to maintain *Chajusong* (independence) firmly and strengthen their solidarity.

The non-alignment is a movement which is developing on the basis of the idea of independence, a movement to meet the people's aspirations and desire for independence. It is the fundamental principle of non-alignment to oppose domination and subjugation and advance independently. The non-aligned nations must on no account follow any block or become involved in it. They must respect each other's sovereignty and refrain from interfering in the affairs of other countries.

Solidarity is the source of strength and a basic guarantee for all victories. Strengthening solidarity of the non-aligned movement is all the more important today in view of the intensified manoeuvres of the imperialists to divide non-aligned countries and make bad blood among them. The non-aligned nations must place solidarity above anything else and subordinate everything to this and unite solidly regardless of social systems, political views and religions. They must always support and encourage one another in every way and take joint steps on the international arena.

This year the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe.

The Harare summit conference is going to be held at a time when the peoples of non-aligned countries and other progressive people of the world are faced with the task of extending and developing the non-aligned movement further and, in particular, the urgent task of pressing ahead with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign.

In order to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and save mankind from a possible nuclear holocaust, the aggressive military bases must be removed, and the nuclear weapons withdrawn, from south Korea and many other parts of the world, and, further, all nuclear weapons abolished completely. The non-aligned movement must naturally pay primary attention to this important and urgent question.

We hope that the Harare summit conference will be held successfully by the joint efforts of all the non-aligned countries so as to contribute greatly to the settlement of the burning questions facing our time and the non-aligned movement such as those of adhering to the fundamental principle of the non-alignment, of forcefully developing anti-war, anti-nuclear peace campaign, of promoting South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order. We also hope that the forthcoming summit conference will be an important occasion to give powerful encouragement to the front-line countries and all the African people in their struggle against the apartheid policy and aggressive acts of the South African racists and for the complete liberation of Africa and in defence of their national independence and sovereignty.

The government of our Republic attaches great importance to the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Harare and will bend every effort to make it a success.

Non-aligned Nations Form Broad United Front

Pointing to the way to check the imperialist powers' aggressive manoeuvres to maintain and extend their spheres of influence, President Kim Il Sung says:

The non-aligned nations and developing countries are the major targets of the imperialist powers in their scrambles for the spheres of influence, and they are also the major victims of these scrambles.

The imperialists' moves for the maintenance and extension of their spheres of influence have continued to produce grave situations in which the independence and sovereignty of non-aligned and developing nations are trampled underfoot. They have wrecked peace and security in many parts of the world and are increasing the international tension.

I think the most effective way to check and frustrate the imperialist aggressive moves for maintaining and expanding the spheres of influence is for the non-aligned nations and all anti-imperialist forces to form a broad united front and, in step with each other, develop a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Without waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, it is impossible for the non-aligned and newly emergent nations to preserve their independence and sovereignty. These nations must not be deceived by the imperialists' tricks to disguise their true colours as aggressors and must not give up principle and compromise with imperialism. They must stand firm against imperialism, expose, condemn and foil thoroughly the imperialists' policy for aggression and intervention, give active support in every possible form including military support to the peoples who are fighting against imperialist aggression and intervention. In addition, they must fight to abolish the imperialists' overseas aggressive military bases and to compel foreign troops to withdraw.

Imperialists Enthusiastic About Arms Race

President Kim Il Sung refers to the necessity for the non-aligned countries to unite with each other and check and frustrate the imperialists' arms race, for the removal of poverty and destitution from the world.

He says:

The imperialists who are bent as ever on a wild dream of world conquest are enthusiastic about arms race, openly pursuing "power politics", and are escalating military expenditure every year. Particularly in recent years, the United States has been intensifying arms race even under an adventurous "Star Wars" programme.

Today the United States and some other developed capitalist countries are wasting enormous amounts of wealth which cost the people blood and sweat on increasing destructive means of war, whereas the peoples in many developing countries are suffering from destitution and starvation. This is a serious contradiction in our time and an important question facing humanity.

Arms race must be discontinued, and the social wealth created by the working masses ought to be used for the promotion of the people's well-being and the common interests of society. The non-aligned countries must unite with each other and develop a powerful joint struggle to oppose the war policy of the imperialists and thwart their arms race and arms build-up.

Military blocks are a constant factor that gives rise to an arms race. The non-aligned countries must fight for the dissolution of all military blocks.

When the military blocks are dissolved and when the imperialists' moves for aggression and arms buildup are ended, mankind will become free from the heavy burden of military expenditure, and more of the wealth which has been produced by people's creative labour will be used for the promotion of their own well-being and social progress.

Dispute between Newly Emergent Countries Are Product Of Colonialist System

Dwelling on the way to solve the disputes between newly emergent nations, he says:

The disputes between newly emergent countries now on the international scene are the product of the colonialist system.

Newly emergent countries ought not to try to settle their disputes by force of arms. These, no matter how serious, are the disputes between the countries which are fighting for the common goal. They must therefore be settled peacefully on the principles of mutual understanding and solidarity in all circumstances.

The non-aligned nations must always refrain from any action that may aggravate the disputes between newly emergent countries or lead them to armed conflicts. Moreover, they must not support or oppose any one side in connection with these disputes.

The non-aligned countries should always take an impartial position and help newly emergent countries to settle their disputes themselves in a peaceful way in the interests of both sides and as required for the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and for the cause of world peace.

S-S Cooperation: Most Effective Way for New Int'l Economic Order

In reference to the most effective way for the non-aligned countries to establish a new fair international economic order, he stresses:

The non-aligned countries have long been struggling to abolish the old international economic order and set up a new, fair one.

However, this struggle has not achieved the desired result because of the wrong stand and attitude of the United States and other developed capitalist industrial powers to maintain the old economic order as it is.

All the non-aligned countries must firmly unite and fight resolutely to destroy the inequitable, old international economic order and establish a new one based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefits.

We consider that the most effective way of ending the old international economic order and setting up a new one at present is to increase South-South cooperation.

The developing countries have enormous manpower resources and inexhaustible natural resources as well as many useful experiences and techniques which they can share with each other. If the non-aligned and other developing countries conduct extensive economic and technical cooperation and exchange by turning these potentials to good account, they will not only succeed in building independent national economies, but also build up collective strength to withstand any economic pressure from the developed capitalist industrial powers.

The non-aligned countries must adopt effective measures to increase South-South cooperation through joint consultation and work hard to implement them. It will be a good idea to practise this cooperation by starting it in agriculture where it is feasible and urgent and by extending it gradually, solving problems one by one.

The government of our Republic will do everything possible to extend and develop South-South cooperation and establish a new international economic order by joining efforts with the non-aligned countries.

Self-reliance Is Fighting Principle of Independent Human Beings

Pointing to great successes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved by consistently adhering to the principle of self-reliance and to the prospect of the development of the economy, he emphasizes:

Self-reliance is, in a nutshell, a revolutionary spirit and fighting principle of independent human beings who shape their own destiny by themselves.

In the past our party, the government of our Republic and our people have implemented the Juche idea to the letter and maintained the revolutionary principle of self-reliance consistently in all spheres of the revolution and construction and thus have been able to achieve great success in the building of socialism.

Our country, once very backward, has become a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting, and self-reliant in defence, as it is today. This is a valuable result of the arduous and heroic struggle of our people who have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The greatest success our people have achieved in building the socialist economy is that they have removed the root cause of age-old backwardness and poverty and built a socialist, independent national economy for the prosperity of the nation and for the well-being of all generations to come.

Today the potentials of our independent national economy are enormous. In our country which could not manufacture even a simple farm implement properly in the past, we are now producing modern machinery and equipment readily such as precision machines, large mining equipment, heavy-duty lorries, large tractors, electric locomotives, large ships, a 10,000-ton power press and a large oxygen plant. We also produce plants for modern factories and enterprises. Our

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Report of KPA Supreme Command

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army made public a report upon proposing to the opposite side to hold talks between the military authorities in the north and the south.
The report reads in full:

The tension on the Korean Peninsula has reached a highest pitch these days.

The military forces standing in confrontation with each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between have today reached the highest level since the ceasefire and, owing to this, mutual distrust and military confrontation have reached the most serious phase.

At present the U.S. forces present in south Korea and the "ROK army" are highly on a "war footing" as never before to enter into action any moment on the whole front along the Military Demarcation Line and the units of the Korean People's Army are also maintaining a high degree of guard posture.

Prevailing in the frontline area where the huge armed forces of the north and the south are standing face to face an acute strain is a tense situation which may touch off a spark of war by any slight accidental incident.

No side can deny the imminent danger of war and the world people unanimously express deep anxiety about this.

In recent years the government of the Republic has made all efforts possible so that things may not come to this impasse.

As a fundamental step for firmly ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula we have proposed various political settlements and repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals to remove the danger of armed conflicts within the framework of the Military Armistice Commission, too.

Out of a sincere desire to ease the tension and arrange favourable circumstances for dialogue, the government of the Republic advanced, entering this year, too, a proposal to discontinue large-scale military exercises and suspend all military exercises during the dialogue and urged the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities to respond to this.

All these efforts of ours, however, failed to receive a due response and, contrary to our expectation, the United States and the south Korean authorities have persistently pursued the policy of confrontation and war, vociferously clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion".

In recent years the U.S. forces and "ROK army" forces have been markedly reinforced and war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic have been rapidly stepped up in various domains in south Korea.

Under their "win-the-war-quick operation plan" the United States and south Korea have deployed their armed forces in the forward area, sharply increased their mobile power, strengthened the nuclear war capacity and massively reinforced the command forces.

Further, they decided at the "annual security consultative meeting" in April last to keep U.S. forces as ever in south Korea, drastically increase their fighting power and escalate the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future.

Under this agreement, latest military equipment including missiles, rocket guns, tanks, armoured vehicles, "F-16" fighter-bombers and attack helicopters, and new units will be additionally deployed in south Korea and even new-type chemical weapons be introduced there before long and the U.S. navy be permanently stationed in the sea off the Korean Peninsula.

This is an open military threat to our Republic and new developments further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

A military threat to us comes not only from south Korea but also from all U.S. military bases around our country.

The U.S. forces in the U.S. mainland and the Asia-Pacific region are ready to move to the Korean front any time and the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula are levelled at the northern half of the Republic.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged every year in south Korea on the largest scale ever in history are a preliminary war and nuclear war rehearsal aimed to complete the coordinate operations of the armed forces of aggression in this broad area, taking the Korean Peninsula as a target.

This policy of confrontation and war pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities has suspended the hard-won north-south dialogues, seriously beclouding the prospect of their resumption and brought the situation to a more serious pitch of strain.

Facts show that war on the Korean Peninsula is not a matter of tomorrow but has become an actual danger of today.

If war breaks out, it will not only plunge the whole Korean Peninsula into the holocaust of nuclear war but also lead Asia to the ravages of war and, further, gravely wreck peace in the world.

The tension must be eased promptly and war prevented by all means on the Korean Peninsula.

Our people in the north and the south should live in peace and our country must be reunified peacefully without fail.

This is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people who have lived, suffering from the national division and in the permanent danger of war for 40 odd years, and experienced

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country is pushing ahead with great projects for nature transformation including the Nampo Barrage, which required to wall off the sea for 8 kilometers, and also providing adequate material conditions—food, clothing and housing—for the people, on the strength of the solid foundations of the independent national economy.

Our people are very proud of having built this powerful independent national economy by their own efforts and technology, even though they had to start virtually from zero.

As far as the prospects of our economic development are concerned, we have set a very high goal and are optimistic about its attainment.

We are now preparing a new long-term plan, drawing on the success already scored. In this new plan period we intend to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction which were put forward at the Sixth Congress of our Party. These objectives were to produce annually in the near future 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of seafoods, and 15 million tons of grain, and to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in ten years.

When the objectives are attained, our country will rank well among those countries which lead the world in economic progress, and our people will have made a decisive advance in their fight for the complete victory of socialism.

The ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are scientific and feasible because they were set by calculating the great potentials of our independent national economy, rich natural resources, unlimited capabilities of science and technology, as well as the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and unfathomable creative power of our people.

U.S. Is Responsible for Korea's Division

Speaking of the question of national reunification, he stresses:

In order to reunify our country it is most important at present to thwart the U.S. scheme for "two Koreas" and create preconditions for reunifying it independently and peacefully in accordance with the aspirations and desire of the Korean people.

The United States is responsible for the division of our nation and it is the principal obstacle to the reunification of our country.

If our country is to be reunified independently and peacefully, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea. As long as they remain there neither the barrier between north and south can be pulled down nor the tension on the Korean Peninsula can be eased.

In the sincere hope of creating favourable conditions to remove the main obstacle to the settlement of the Korean question and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the government of our Republic made a significant proposal in 1984 for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between our Republic and the United States and if a declaration of non-aggression is adopted between the north and the south through the tripartite talks, the U.S. army will be obliged to withdraw from south Korea, the tension on the Korean Peninsula will be eased, and north-south relations will improve. Then, our people will be able to reunify the country peacefully by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the efforts of the whole nation and north-south coalition, as proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The United States, with an anachronistic delusion, still turns a deaf ear to our proposal for the tripartite talks. The south Korean authorities, at U.S. instigation, continue to follow the road of national betrayal by obstructing the reunification of the country. However, history will follow the people's aspirations and the trend of the times, and those who go against them are doomed to failure.

Seoul Olympic Games Serious Political Issue

In reference to the 1988 Olympic Games, he points out:

The 24th Olympic Games to be held in Seoul, south Korea, in 1988, are not a simple sports event. They are a serious political issue affecting the reunification of Korea.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, south Korea, is the product of the U.S. policy for "two Koreas". The United States and the south Korean authorities have an ulterior purpose, the political aim of embellishing south Korea, its colony, as an "independent state" and finalizing the division of Korea by means of the Seoul Olympic Games. Therefore, participating in the Olympic Games in south Korea means approving of the U.S. occupation of south Korea and encouraging the United States and the south Korean authorities that are scheming for "two Koreas" and a permanent division of our country.

In fact, south Korea is not a suitable place for the Olympic Games. In south Korea the tension is the greatest in the world and the danger of a new war is always present.

In south Korea more than 40,000 U.S. troops and nearly one million south Korean puppet soldiers are always ready to provoke a war, having ceaseless war manoeuvres reeking of powder fumes. South Korea is the worst place in the world where human rights, even elementary democratic freedom and rights, are trampled underfoot and where students and other people are fighting against the United States and their "government" every day and political instability and chaos are continuing. It is only natural that the progressive people, many government and sportsmen around the world are now opposed to the Seoul Olympic Games, expressing great anxiety about them.

In connection with the decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, south Korea, the Olympic movement is faced with the danger of division.

In order to save the Olympic movement from the crisis, facilitate the opening of the Olympic Games and also to create favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea, we assert that the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea.

This proposal of ours is absolutely just and reasonable in that it accords with the idea of the Olympic movement and the desire of the progressive people and sportsmen throughout the world. If our proposal for co-hosting is accepted, all countries including those which are still considering whether to participate in the 24th Olympic Games or not will be able to take part in them, and the Olympic movement will be saved from the danger of division. If the Olympic Games are co-staged by the north and the south of Korea, it will have a good influence on eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the two parts of our country, on attaining national reconciliation and unity and on advancing north-south dialogues.

For its justness and reasonableness our proposal for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games enjoys positive support and welcome from the governments, peoples and sportsmen of socialist countries and many other countries.

If the 24th Olympic Games are co-hosted by the north and south of Korea, we shall provide excellent facilities for all events to be held in Pyongyang, warmly receive the players, officials, journalists, tourists and all other guests visiting Pyongyang and offer every convenience to them.

We hope that the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries will show keen interest in our fair proposal and try hard to put it into effect.

In conclusion he refers to the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He says:

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yogoslavia which were established on the basis of exceptional friendship and close intimacy sealed between Comrade Josip Broz Tito and me are now flourishing and developing fully in all fields by the joint efforts of the two peoples.

Our two countries are supporting politically each other, cooperating closely economically and culturally and taking joint steps on the international arena, with the same opinion of the major international problems. The relations between our two countries are sincere, durable and comradely.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia are adhering to *Chajusong* firmly in the field of international relations and implementing the principles of complete equality and mutual respect to the letter. This is an important factor in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries steadily.

These relations will continue to extend and develop by the joint efforts of our two peoples.

O Jin U Sends Letters to UN Commander & S. Korea Defense Minister

Letter to William J. Livsey

PYONGYANG June 17 (KCNA) – O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is First Deputy for the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army sent a letter dated June 9 to William J. Livsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces in south Korea, in connection with the proposal of the KPA Supreme Command for talks between the military authorities.

Noting that the military confrontation between the two sides has reached a most grave phase since the Korean war, the letter says:

The prevailing situation urgently requires prompt military steps to ease the tension, consolidate peace and create an atmosphere for peace-oriented talks on the Korean Peninsula.

It is evident that if we fail to take steps at present to direct developments in Korea to detente and peace, time will bring the irrevocable holocaust of war to us, without waiting for us.

Such unhappy situation is unfavourable not only to us the Korean people but also to the United States.

Considering, therefore, that the initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on having talks between the military authorities involving the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. Forces in south Korea and the Defence Minister of the Republic of Korea is very timely and reasonable, I have the privilege to propose to you to have talks between the military authorities who are directly responsible for the heightening of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and are under an unavoidable obligation to relax it.

The talks between the military authorities should first of all discuss and solve most pressing and urgent problems arising at present in preventing the danger of war which is becoming a reality under our eyes and easing the tension.

These problems shall be the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup which constitute a direct factor of the heightened tension and the danger of war, reduction of armed forces and military expenses and the observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement as required by its original text.

At the talks other matters you propose may be discussed at the same time if they are helpful to easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

I think Panmunjom is fit for the venue of the talks, and other places convenient to both sides may also be chosen.

I think it will be good to open the talks within July.

Considering that a preliminary contact is necessary for the talks between the military authorities, I also propose to have it in Panmunjom on June 27 with about three working-level delegates and an appropriate number of suite members appointed by each side.

If those who hold real military power in the north and the south of the Korean Peninsula sit at one place and take practical steps to ease the tension, it will undoubtedly help towards preventing the danger of war, marking a new turning point of detente and peace in Korea and creating a favourable atmosphere for smoothly advancing the suspended north-south dialogues.

I hope you will direct deep attention to our new peaceful initiative which will greatly contribute to peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world and make an affirmative response to it.

Letter to Li Gi Baek

PYONGYANG June 17 (KCNA) – O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to south Korean Defence Minister Li Gi Baek in connection with talks between the military authorities.

Noting that the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula has today reached a dangerous phase where a war may break out by any accidental factor, the letter dated June 9 says:

I think you do not deny the fact that if a war breaks out in our country it will devastate the land and plunge the whole nation into a nuclear holocaust and this will bring nothing good to both the north and the south.

The entire fellow countrymen and mankind watch us, responsible military authorities, at this important time when the country and nation can be saved or not from the danger of such destructive war and the suspended dialogues can be resumed or not.

In view of this, I, prompted by a sincere desire to take practical and effective measures to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, according to the peaceful initiative of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, have the privilege to propose to you to have talks between the military authorities involving the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Defence Minister of the Republic of Korea and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. Forces in south Korea.

The talks between the military authorities should discuss and solve first of all the most pressing and urgent problems arising at present in preventing the danger of war which is becoming a reality under our eyes and easing the tension.

I think such problems will be suspension of military exercises and arms buildup which are a direct factor of the heightened tension and the danger of war, reduction of military strength and military expenses and observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement as by its original text, etc.

At the talks matters you propose will also be discussed, at the same time, if they are helpful to detente on the Korean Peninsula.

I think Panmunjom is a fit venue of the talks and other places convenient to both sides may also be chosen.

I think it will be good to open the talks within July.

Considering that it is necessary to have a preliminary contact for the talks between the military authorities, I also propose to have a preliminary contact at Panmunjom on June 27 with about three working-level delegates and a proper number of suite members appointed by each side.

If talks between the military authorities are held and practical steps for detente taken there, a new turning point for detente and peace in Korea will be marked and an epochal phase open in the north-south dialogue, too.

I express the expectation that you will make an affirmative response to our new initiative for easing the tension, removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and promoting the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Seoul & Washington Reject 3-Way Military Talks

By Han Chol Myong
PK Staff Reporter

In another dramatic move toward removing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, a top DPRK military official proposed "talks between the military authorities" on June 17. He said, "The pressing issue under the prevailing situation is to ease the heightened tension and remove the confrontation."

This is the first time that a top DPRK military official has made such an offer, and is evidence that Pyongyang is seriously interested in reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The proposal was contained in letters from O Jin U, the Minister of the People's Armed Forces, to William J. Livsey, Commander-in-Chief of UN Forces, and Li Gi Baek, the south Korean defence minister.

O Jin U is second in command of the Korean People's Army. (The Supreme Commander is President Kim Il Sung.)

O Jin U said, in his letters, that there should be a suspension of military exercises and arms build-ups. There should be a reduction in the size of the armed forces and military expenses should be cut. He also called greater observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement and urged that these issues along with other pressing problems should be discussed at talks between the military authorities.

He said that proposals by the United States and south Korea may be discussed "if they are helpful in easing tension on the peninsula."

Of course, three-way military talks cannot solve everything. In order to reduce tensions on the peninsula and bring about a durable peace in that part of Asia, it is necessary for the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to reach a political and diplomatic agreement.

A report issued by the Supreme Command of the KPA said: "In order to remove the imminent danger of war under present conditions, immediate measures helpful to detente should be adopted even though the fundamental solution to the peace problem is difficult and subject to the Military Armistice Commission which does not actually fulfill its full function. A solution to the problem should be found outside this framework."

However, the south Korean defence ministry in a June 18 statement, attributed to "a high-ranking but unidentified ministry official," rejected the proposal for three-way military talks calling it "a well-hackneyed propaganda ploy."

In the statement he said the proposed topics are highly sensitive issues that are above the scope of working-level military authorities and need to be treated on the political and diplomatic fronts.

The statement also said it was believed that the Pyongyang proposal for a three-way military meeting was not "genuinely intended to seek substantive discussions between the authorities of north and south, but was designed merely as a propaganda tactic."

However, this argument does not hold water. The south Koreans used "a peace offensive or propaganda" as an excuse to reject the proposed three-way talks. While calling for a summit talk and stressing the need to promote north-south talks in various fields in words, south Korea and the United States staged the provocative Team Spirit 86 exercises targeted at the DPRK.

Exaggerating the so-called military threat from north Korea, they don't agree to holding talks and show no interest in reaching a peace agreement or adopting a declaration of non-aggression.

"I think, the south Koreans know that in any talks they will play second fiddle to the U.S. and this makes them afraid of talks. This has been that case at meetings of the Military Armistice Commission where south Koreans have not been able to speak," commented a Korea watcher here.

"Furthermore," he said, "they (the south Koreans) don't want the DPRK and the United States to have any kind of contact. Before the U.S. authorities had a chance to respond to the latest proposal, they made a statement rejecting them."

Although the United States rejected the north's proposal in a government statement on June 19, the tone was obviously more soft than the south Korean defense ministry statement.

This implies that there may be disagreement between Washington and Seoul on the attitude toward the proposed three-way military talks.

"If the U.S. and south Korean authorities are truly interested in peace and detente," he said, "there is no reason to reject the north's proposals."

The report made public by the KPA Supreme Command said: "The attitude to this peaceful initiative of ours will be an important touchstone revealing which the U.S. and south Korea want – war or peace."

How Close U.S. Came to Launching Nuclear War in Korea

On June 25, 1950, south Korea began a surprise attack against the young DPRK to take over the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. During the three-year-war, both Truman and Eisenhower tried to use nuclear weapons in Korea. Recently, some historians in the U.S. have collected archives concerning U.S. nuclear strategy in the 1950s.

In a book entitled "American Lake, Nuclear Peril in the Pacific" published very recently, three American historians, Walden Bello, Peter Hayes and Lyuba Zarsky, tell how close the United States came to launching a nuclear war in the 1950s in Korea.

They say that before President Dwight D. Eisenhower threatened China and north Korea with the use of atomic weapons in 1953, advised by the U.S. Joint Strategic Planning Committee, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had already considered numerous proposals to attack Korea and China with nuclear weapons. The Committee had proposed, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended, and President Truman approved the establishment of U.S. nuclear delivery capability.

In March 1951, a John Hopkins University research group, under contract to the Far East Command in Tokyo, submitted an immense report to General MacArthur entitled "Tactical Employment of Atomic Weapons." The newly declassified study noted that:

The Korean War has offered an excellent opportunity for the study of the tactical employment of atomic bombs in support of ground forces. It has been possible to consider the war a kind of laboratory within which everything was at hand in the most realistic proportions, except the bomb itself and the means to deliver it.

A covering memorandum from the Far East Command in July 1951 revealed that the study, while not yet adopted as Army policy, was far from academic. "This headquarters," stated General Doyle Hickey, "is continuing study of [the] report with a view to taking any actions that may be indicated to prepare the Far East Command offensively and defensively for possible employment of nuclear weapons."

The report revealed, however, that the Far East Command faced major obstacles to conducting nuclear war in Korea.

First, applying the "Hiroshima Death Function" to a variety of actual battle situations in the Korean War, the study demonstrated that there were many "lucrative" military targets for a nuclear attack.

Second, aside from relatively immobile targets such as cities and towns occupied by Chinese forces, the report considered the possibility that problems might arise from the Chinese tactic of dispersing their troops to counter American mechanized columns.

Third, the report also found that U.S. forces in Korea were ill-equipped for nuclear warfare.

Deterred by these obstacles, the report recommended staff training to perform all the real staff work required to plan and execute simulated atomic attacks on targets as they developed. The staff training was to be matched with combat training for B-29 delivery of nuclear bombs, "to fly simulated atomic sorties against real enemy targets...as a part of an actual bomber or fighter strike with conventional weapons or immediately after such a strike." The report recommended: "These test sorties should be made as realistic as possible in all details except that conventional rather than atomic explosions would be used."

Accordingly, from late September to October 15, 1951, several simulated nuclear strikes were conducted as Exercise Hudson Harbor in Korea. These exercises laid the groundwork for the May 15, 1953 National Security Council meeting where Eisenhower argued that nuclear weapons would be cheaper in Korea than conventional weapons. To make the threat clear, the 92nd B-36 Bomb Wing flew to Japan, Okinawa, and Guam for a month-long exercise, Operation Big Stick in August-September 1953. The official Strategic Air Command history states that Big Stick "demonstrated the U.S. determination to use every means possible to maintain peace in the Far East." Not to be outdone, the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Champlain with four nuclear bombers aboard cruised off the Korean coast.

The threats continued even after the armistice was signed in July 1953. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State recommended in January 1954 that if hostilities were renewed in Korea, the U.S. should employ "atomic weapons... against military targets in Korea and against those military targets in Manchuria..."

President Eisenhower's threat was not too different from the advice General MacArthur gave him soon after his election as President.

Nuclear weapons were not used during the Truman-MacArthur phase of the Korean War (June 1950 to January 1953) because American leaders were dismayed by the universal outcry after Truman offhandedly referred to using nuclear weapons in Korea at a press conference in November 1950.

The reasons for American restraint later in the war are less clear. The fact that Eisenhower finally withheld approval for nuclear attacks in 1953 may have been due to the opposition of U.S. allies, alarmed by U.S. nuclear threats; the lack of suitable urban-industrial targets (which were already destroyed by conventional bombing); and/or the continuing inability of the U.S. to obtain the necessary intelligence and the targeting capability for a nuclear attack on Chinese and north Korean troops.

Just how close Eisenhower came to using his nuclear option is revealed in the record of a National Security Council meeting on May 20, 1953. Eisenhower's "only real worry" about the Joint Chiefs' view that "more positive action" would entail nuclear attack on China was the possibility of Soviet intervention.

Eisenhower's nuclear threats in Korea were part and parcel of "massive retaliation"—the defense doctrine of his administration. This meant, as Dulles put it, that the U.S. would "depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our choosing." Retaliatory capacity meant, in the first instance, that the Strategic Air Command would be able to deliver an overwhelming hail of nuclear bombs.

* * *

The significance of the authors' efforts is great. Researchers do not, of course, have access to current military strategic plans. It can be safely assumed, however, that they are not so different from the 50s in their reliance on nuclear diplomacy. What is known is that the size of nuclear arsenals has increased dramatically – there are at least 151 nuclear warheads in south Korea.

Team Spirit military exercises are clearly "text war" for using nuclear weapons in Korea. President Reagan who was called "the most dangerous U.S. president" by Rear Admiral Gene R. La Rocque has every reason to use nuclear weapons if a war breaks out in Korea.

Inchon Clash Detainees Tortured: NKDP

The largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party on June 17 claimed that some of the persons arrested in connection with the clash in Inchon on May 3 were tortured by the authorities.

In a report, the party said, "Party lawmakers interviewed five students and workers in jail and found that they were forced to make false confessions under severe torture by police.

The party claimed that party lawmakers confirmed traces of torture such as scars, bruises and infections.

Rep. Ro Sung Hwan, who heads a special party committee on the investigation of the incident, said, "A certain Pak, a senior at Inha University, falsely identified the arsonists of the Inchon branch office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party because he was being severely tortured."

"The facts about the detainees' offenses in the riot were fabricated by police by means of torture," he insisted.

557 Demonstrations Reported in First 5 Months

A total of 557 anti-"government" and anti-U.S. demonstrations on and off campus took place in the first 5 months of this year, Seoul police reported on June 10.

The police said that campus demonstrations occurred 510 times with a total of over 141,000 students participating in them while street demonstrations took place 47 times with about 3,100 students participating.

Earlier on June 4, police said 150 dissidents were wanted, including 114 students from 22 universities and 21 members of 8 dissident groups, in connection with their "illegal" demonstration and meeting, as of the end of last May.

150 Collegians Detained During May

The Agency for National Security Planning said that police had detained 150 collegians from 34 universities in May throughout south Korea, according to Kwangju Ilbo dated July 2.

During last May, anti-U.S. and anti-"government" struggles including demonstrations, sit-ins, seizures of U.S. and "government" buildings, and self-immolations took place every day except on the three days of May 11, 24 and 25 in connection with the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising.

5 Collegians Seize KorAm Bank in Taegu

Five university students on July 17 seized the rooftop of the (U.S.-south Korea joint venture) KoaAm Bank in Taegu, 180 miles south of Seoul, denouncing the U.S.'s market-opening pressure on Seoul.

The 5 students from Kaemyong and Ryongnam universities had held out for three hours on the top of a five-story building housing the bank. They had locked themselves in, scattered leaflets titled "Why did we storm into the bank?" and shouted anti-"government" and anti-U.S. slogans such as "Drive out foreign capital that ruins our national economy", and "U.S., Withdraw the demand for more opening south Korean market!".

The protesters hang a banner reading "Let's achieve national independence!" from the rooftop.

At last, about 60 police overpowered them, breaking a lock to the rooftop, while fire-fighters on ladders sprayed water onto the roof with a high-pressure hose.

The KorAm Bank is a joint venture of major south Korean corporations and the Bank of America.

Earlier on May 30, 16 workers stormed into the office of KorAm Bank in Seoul, criticizing the U.S.'s political and economic attitudes toward south Korea.

In the background of these intensive economic battles were the U.S.'s decisions last year to demand that south Korea open its market more to U.S. goods.

People there including workers and farmers denounces the measures saying that Washington is shifting its domestic economic crisis on Seoul while Chon Du Hwan, yielding to American pressures, is trying to make minor enterprises and the popular masses carry the heavier burden of market liberalization.

Despite the stern opposition to the south Korean authorities' acceptance of U.S. demand for greater access to south Korea's market, Gen. Chon Du Hwan has promised recently to support a bill that would make it no longer a crime for Koreans to possess foreign cigarettes, a senator from a big U.S. tobacco state revealed on June 17, according to an AP report from Washington.

Two demonstrators shout anti-U.S. slogans from the roof of KorAm Bank in Taegu.

(Continued from page 3)

Report of KPA Supreme Commander

immeasurable disasters particularly in the three-year war.

A pressing issue under the prevailing grave situation is to ease the heightened tension and remove the confrontation.

To this end, it is imperative, first of all, to take steps for detente in the military field.

Only when detente is realized in the military field, will it be possible to resume the suspended dialogues in a favourable atmosphere and find the correct way to peace and reunification on the basis of mutual trust.

The historical experience of contact and dialogue between the north and the south has clearly proved that under an uneasy situation where the danger of armed conflicts and war is heavily befalling, distrust and antagonism cannot be removed even a little nor can even a step forward be made in the dialogue between the north and the south and in the solution of the question of national reunification.

Herein lie the reason why the government of the Republic has consistently called for signing a peace agreement with the United States and adopting a nonaggression declaration with south Korea to avert the danger of war, ease the tension and create favourable preconditions for the peaceful reunification of the country and the reason why a series of proposals have been advanced repeatedly at the Military Armistice Commission to prevent armed conflicts.

But, the fundamental question concerning the peace on the Korean Peninsula still remains a difficult one to be solved and an agreement has not been reached at the Military Armistice Commission on trifling matters to observe the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

In order to remove the imminent danger of war under the present condition, immediate measures helpful to detente should be adopted even though the fundamental solution of the peace problem is difficult and under the condition where the Military Armistice Commission does not actually play its due function, a solution to the problem should be found outside its framework.

In view of this urgent demand, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, considering that it is an urgent need for those who hold real power of the army in the north and the south to sit around one table, decided to propose to have talks between the military authorities involving the Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the commander-in-chief of the combined forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence Minister and took the step of sending letters containing a concrete proposal on this matter respectively to the opposite sides.

To have talks between the military authorities is the most reasonable way at present to realise detente in the military field.

At the talks all the possible military measures for easing the present tension and confrontation should be discussed and any proposal advanced by the United States and the south Korean side may be discussed if it is helpful to detente.

Our people's armed forces are a reliable bastion to check aggression and war and defend security and peace in the country.

No one must doubt this sacred mission of the Korean People's Army or dare to test our defence capabilities.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities are truly interested in detente and peace, they must not talk about "threat of southward invasion" on the seat but come out to the place of talks between the military authorities and solve the matters with us.

The attitude to this peaceful initiative of ours will be an important touchstone showing which the United States and the south Korean side want – war or peace.

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (1)

Kaesong, a city in South-Pyongan Province located in northwest Korea, is a significant spot in Korean history with its glorious historical background.

The city, a capital of Koryo, prospered from 918–1,392 A.D., and as it was the first united kingdom in Korea it has many precious cultural assets, such as stone pagodas, stone monuments and the ruins of temples with their originals still retained.

During the Koryo era, Kaesong prospered greatly as the political, economic and cultural center and its name became widely known abroad. This is where the name of Korea had its origins.

Today Kaesong has developed into a modern city represented by various industries such as spinning and textiles, food and daily necessities, ginseng and agricultural production as well as various public facilities.

Starting from this issue, the People's Korea will introduce photos of the historical city of Kaesong.

They are historical remnants and cultural assets in Kaesong which have rarely appeared before.

***Kaesong Namdaemun* (southern great gate) in the rotary of Pukan-dong, was originally built between 1391 and 1393 as the south gate of the inner castle of Kaesong Castle. It was destroyed by U.S. air-raids during the Korean War, but was restored to its original form in 1954.**

EDITORIAL

Japanese School Textbook Distorts History

A new Japanese history textbook has triggered the protests of Asian countries and their peoples.

The latest controversy over the textbook arose following an announcement on May 27 by the Japanese Ministry of Education saying that the book can be used in high schools from next spring.

The textbook was written by a conservative group who glosses over the facts of Japan's militaristic exploits on the Asian continent up to the end of World War II.

The approved draft manuscript of the textbook grossly distorts the facts of atrocities committed in Korea and the rest of Asia by the Japanese military before and during World War II.

It tones down the fact that Japan attempted to take over the natural resources and markets in mainland Asia through military aggression.

The issue poses controversial social and diplomatic questions. The textbook issue first emerged in 1982, when it sparked off criticism and diplomatic disputes over distortions of history in Japanese school books. Then came Japan's promise to "correct the textbooks." However, its promise has turned out to be an empty one.

The reemerging textbook problem illustrates the Japanese authorities posture toward the issue in spite of the repeated warnings from Asian nations. It is a matter of course that the DPRK, China and other southeast Asian countries reopen complaints.

The Korean people underwent all sorts of humiliation and suffering under half a century of Japanese colonial rule.

In addition, the Japanese authorities are trying to make inroads in the Korean Peninsula by backing up south Korea's dictatorial regime along with the U.S.

The DPRK referred to Japan's present approval of the controversial history textbook as being illustrative of Japan's unchanged aggressive nature. (Rodong Sinmun commentary, June 11.)

It claimed that distortion of accounts of history are despicable and shameless moves to whitewash the history of aggression.

The south Korean newspaper "Dong-A Ilbo" blasted Japan's distortion of history textbooks in its editorial. It pointed out that Japan had also distorted the facts of its ancient history as well as its modern history. It came to the conclusion that this is a manifestation of Japan's attempt to gloss over the truth and to perpetuate its theory that it is superior to Korea.

Another south Korean daily "Chungang Ilbo" wrote in its editorial that the content of the text unveils view based on colonial history which was endorsed in the pre-war period, and thus legalizes its aggression against Asian countries.

Under such a situation, the anti-Japanese rally held by students in Seoul recently is very significant. Members of Japan's ruling elite are scared of the textbook issue and are desperate to cool matters down.

Japan has not made an open move over the issue in order to correct the distorted accounts.

As history proves, Japan should learn the lesson that invasion against other nations leads its own nation to decline.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 9–11)

June 9

* A Taegwondo exhibition group of the DPRK accompanied by Mr. Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Federation of Taegwondo to China.

June 10

* A Korean press delegation headed by Won Hong Nam, Deputy Director of the Publication Guidance Bureau, to China.

June 11

* A delegation of the Information Committee of the DPRK led by Chu Hyon Ok, General Director of the Korean Central News Agency and Chairman of the committee, to Indonesia.
* The Pyongyang State Circus Troupe of Korea led by Hong Jae Sik to the USSR and Poland.
* A Korean delegation led by Choe Min Gyu, Director of the Maritime Bureau of the DPRK, to attend the 56th Session of the Council of the International Maritime Organization to be held in Britain.
* A delegation of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by its Vice Chairman Chi Jae Ryong to Cuba.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (June 9)

June 9

* A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada headed by Mel Doic, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the CPC.
* A Czechoslovak government trade delegation headed by Jan Stracar, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia headed by its Vice Chairman Jan Straba.
* A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting headed by its Vice Chairman Yuri Orlov.
* A friendship delegation of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China headed by its party Secretary and Deputy Director Guo Yunzhong.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (June 5–11)

June 5

* A protocol of the 26th Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.

June 9

* A basic agreement of cooperation between the DPRK and the World Food Program was signed in Pyongyang.

June 10

* A 1986 – 1990 plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

June 11

* A protocol of the 10th Meeting of the Korea–Cuba Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was signed in Havana.

(KCNA)

Talented Juvenils in DPRK

(1)

Boy Poet

Under the socialist educational system children in the DPRK are provided with every opportunity to bloom their talents to their hearts' content.

Following is an article on a boy poet, Kim Jun Hak, a 6th-year student of Changdok School in Pyongyang.

The People's Korea will introduce these talented juvenils in two serial. The articles originally appeared in "Korea Today" (April) published in Pyongyang.

Sincerity

Kim Jun Hak joined an amateur literary circle when he was 11. At the time a composition contest was in full swing at his school. This hugely excited the young boy who had unusual love for literature.

The literary circle set it as a task for the members to read 100 pages, analyze five writings, collect words and reference information every day and, using them, to make compositions. This was no easy task as the members had to study school subjects at the same time. However, Kim Jun Hak had never neglected the tasks set by the literary circle. He had already set a heavier task to himself. A glimpse of this was given by his reference notebook, which includes the following passage:

"What is the world's population? Nearly five billion. They compete with me in knowledge, passion and brains. I will never lag behind anybody..."

What is characteristic of his literary study is that he already deeply understands Secretary Kim Jong Il's literary theory, in spite of his early age. He learned it with great attention and tried to look for its applications in others' writings, and he himself worked hard to apply the theory.

Jun Hak studies hard, writes and reads a lot. He has a vast range of reading. The books he had read included not only literary works of all lands and all ages, but also those on history and geography, encyclopedias, collections of songs, etc. He has so many glossaries, reference notes, analytical notes, collections of his exercises, which astound even experts. These include excellent sentences and expressions from Korean and foreign literary masterpieces, data ranging from problems of ancient tribes to different forms of state, and other information such as on ecological features of fauna and flora, strange winds, along with his own analyses, his views and impressions.

Talent

Jun Hak thinks a hundred, a thousand times to ripen an idea before taking up the pen. This is his habit.

Once his teacher brought a flower pot and asked his class to make compositions on it. Jun Hak's classmates pondered over the subject for some time and began to compose. But the paper lying on Juk Hak's desk remained blank.

The teacher asked him why he didn't write.

"I have not yet got a deep idea on flowers," Jun Hak answered honestly.

Some time later he jotted down on his handbook an essay under the following title:

"Flowers, how I envy you."

The essay contained his wish to bloom like flowers. Referring to what had happened that day, the teacher said:

"What is characteristic of him is that he tries to ripen an idea for a long time, instead of taking up his pen instantly. But, once he does take it up, he finishes any writing at once go. And yet, his poem has profoundity and the idea is unique."

He sees much, experiences much and meditates over and over again. This remarkable habit is bringing him good fruit today. Under the title "Key" 250 poetic lines flowed out; and his poem "Mist" is composed of 100 lines. As for the poem "Mother, Your Son Is Here," which gladdens mothers, it was completed in 20 minutes and sent to the press without the slightest revision.

Sometimes, he wrote more than 10 poems a month. These poems were loved by everyone, and their value was recognized even by grey-haired experts. His poems such as "Does Time Go Fast or Slow"' and "Homeland, In Which Season Did Your Life Begin" make people consider that Jun Hak has a rosy future as a poet. But the boy has a different plan.

"I will be a novelist," he said. "I have only written poetry because it is poetry that enables me to burst forth my feelings in the quickest way."

Whether he will be a poet or a novelist, it is certain that he will be a splendid writer to meet the expectations of everyone who loves his poems.

In the light of the talent of Jun Hak, people talk about his father. His father writes novels for children and his mother is a worker. It is natural that they should talk about his father's help. But Jun Hak's daily routine is spent mostly at school. Then, one may think Jun Hak owes much to his teachers. It was not only the teachers of the Changdok School who made time for Jun Hak's literary studies. Some poets did not hesitate to give the young boy the books they had treasured most dearly; there were novelists who made time even on their busy official trips to check the boy's crude writings. Hence Jun Hak wrote down on a page of one of his exercise books.

"...If my writings are good, it is due to my teachers, due to grateful people. Actually, it is due to our grateful Party and our system that have reared me and grown me up."

DOES TIME GO FAST OR SLOW?

Does time go
Fast
Or slow?
Time is neither fast
Nor slow.
Time always
Evenly flows
By the law of nature.

Time always
Was
Against our wishes.
When wished to go fast
It went slow;
When wished to go slow
It went fast.

When my father
Served the landlord
For a ten-year term,
He wished
His servitude would soon end
And he would live
Like a man.

But time
Only flowed.
Slower.
As if a day was a decade
It was too painful
To endure.
"Oh, how slow
Time goes!
Oh, this cursed world!
I wish a decade would be a day
And go quick."

But
Today
My father
Like everyone else
As master of the factory
Master of the country
Master of the government
To his heart's content
Enjoys bliss

My home
Always echoes with merry laughter.
Father, too,
Laughs cheerily
And has a way of saying:
"They say time
Is like flowing water.
Why it flows
So quick,
I wonder."

O
In those days
When he served the landlord
He would grumble
Why time
So slowly flows.
Today
When he is so happy
He wonders
Why time flies
So fast.

O
How fast or how slow
Time is
Cannot be measured
By the law of nature.
It is
Measured
By happiness and unhappiness.

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (4)

—Memoirs of Parents of Detained Students in South Korea—

(Continued from the previous issue)

It is not rarely that the parents of detained students are put in a difficult situation. Some parents are too worried about their only sons and others are so poor that they can't afford to send in things to their children in prison sufficiently.

Particularly, those families who live in the countryside suffer double troubles. The case of Kang Gil Ho, Chairman of the General Students Council of Soog Jun University, is heartrending.

For,his father is 72 years old and his mother 62 years old. He is their only son.

They are very poor. His parents are from the northern half of Korea, so they have few relatives here. What is worse, the son and the parents, have to live apart from each other in distant places.

Kang Gil Ho was arrested at the office of the New Korea Democratic Party in Chonro-ward in early September together with 5 other students who had been searched on suspension of leading demonstrations.

Before his arrest, he said in his letter to his parents, he felt sorry for them because he couldn't perform his filial duties, even though he believed in the cause he advocated.

Nowadays, he is interviewed by his father who is over 70 years old, and not by his weak mother, at the Seoul Detention Center. There is another case which is no less sorrowful than the case of Kang Gil Ho.

In last October when Paek Tae Won was arrested on charges of being involved in the SNU "fraction" case, his father began to work actively to save his son, submitting petitions to various authorities concerned.

But after his son was given a verdict of guilty, he died in May this year in sorrow. He is said to have died of shock he got from the verdict given his son, because he, in his late 50s, was rather healthy.

He was looking forward to the future of his son who graduated from Pusan High School with honors and entered SNU.

So he was sad when he became chairman of the General Students Patriotic Corps and continued to engage in the student movements even after the breakup of the organization, and was finally arrested.

But while he was attending court hearings, he came to realize that his son wasn't an extremist at all, and worked hard for the release of his son.

Many such tearful stories are told of detained students and their families. There are heart-warming stories told about the parents of detained students.

The mother of a student at Sogan University brought up her son, eking out a scanty living by peddling, but now she is deeply depressed by a series of unfortunate events. "I cried three times when I saw my son appeare before the public prosecutor's office, handcuffed, when he was expelled from the university and when he was given a guilty verdict," she said.

The parents of detained students, help each other, the rich help the poor, materially and spiritually. The parents of Kim Min Sok and Li Jong U (Chairman of SNU in '84) are wealthy.

Especially, Li's father, an attorney, volunteered to plead in behalf of detained students free of charge, and is now taking an active part as member of defense lawyers' group for the accused students.

Since the declaration of the campus autonomy measure, the detained students which had decreased temporarily in number, began to increase again, and accordingly the parents of detained students increased suddenly as the student movements became radical in 1985 and afterward.

As the parents of detained students meet each other again and again at the prisons or in court galleries, they came to sympathize with each other. In this process, a parents' conference of detained students was organized.

The conference was organized so as to cooperate in sending in things to their children in prison, choosing defense counsels, attending court hearing, and getting their sons and daughters reinstated in school.

On July 10 last year, the parents conference of detained students was formally organized at the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy with the attendance of 80 parents.

They issued a statement titled "Release Patriotic Students at Once." The statement reads "We believe that there is justice in a society where there are people who have conscience enough to sympathize with others and feel anger at matters of no concern to them.

Our children have suffered from inequality and unjustness prevalent in society. They are virtuous and courageous young people who have sacrificed their gains and bright future without regret to realize a more just and ideal society.

"We parents of detained students, who suffer in the same way because of our children wish to cooperate in solving our problems. We hope this meeting will be a grain of wheat in the struggle for democracy." So saying, they demanded the detained students be released at once, that they be not regarded as leftists and, that all the democratic forces cooperate in putting an end to the difficulty.

(To be continued)

"South Korea: Violations of Human Rights" (1)

The People's Korea will carry "South Korea: Human Rights Violation" by Amnesty International. Follow excerpts from Preface and Chapter 2.

Preface

Amnesty International's concerns in the Republic of Korea (south Korea) include:

- the detention of people for the peaceful exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association;
- trials of political prisoners which fall short of international standards of fair trial;
- reports of the torture and ill-treatment of detainees;
- the use of the death panalty.

Chapter 2

The arrest and imprisonment of prisoners of conscience

Introduction

Since the early 1970s, thousands of people have been arrested and imprisoned in south Korea for the non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression and association despite guarantees of the right to freedom of conscience, speech, press, assembly and association under both the 1972 and 1980 Constitutions. Although a large number of them were released under presidential amnesties, some remain in detention after more than 15 years. Others continue to be arrested.

The 1980 Constitution, now in force, stipulates that "All citizens shall enjoy freedom of conscience", that "All citizens shall enjoy freedom of speech and the press, and freedom of assembly and association" and that "To enhance working conditions, workers shall have the right to independent association, collective bargaining and collective action. However, the right to collective action shall be exercised in accordance with the law." These constitutional freedoms and rights may be restricted if necessary for national security or the maintenance of public order, but the Constitution stipulates that "even when such restriction is imposed, no essentials of the freedom or right shall be violated."

Prisoners of conscience are currently held under various laws. Of these, a few continue to be held in preventive detention after the expiry of their sentences. Others have been arrested on less severe charges of organizing or participating in assemblies or demonstrations considered likely to cause social unrest, circulating false rumours or defaming the state. Others have been placed under house arrest.

Imprisonment for Endangering National Security

Many non-violent critics of the government have been arrested on charges of endangering national security because they held view or engaged in activities which the authorities considered "pro-communist" or benefiting north Korea. Others have been, in Amnesty International's view, wrongly convicted of spying for north Korea or of carrying out anti-government activities under instructions from north Korea. Some who were sentenced to death were executed and most were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. A number of them are still in prison and Amnesty International continues to call for their immediate and unconditional release.

Four laws have been applied in cases of state security: the Anti-Communist Law, the National Security Law, Article 98 of the Criminal Code, and the Public Security Law.

Kim Chong-sam, Im Tong-kyu, Noh Jae-chang and Im Kyu-yong were arrested in 1979 and convicted under the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law of membership of an "anti-state" organization called the Preparatory Committee of the South Korea National Liberation Front (SKNLF), which the prosecution claimed to be an underground group planning to "establish a communist regime through a violent anti-government struggle." They have been adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience.

A number of the 73 defendants who stood trial in this case had been previously detained for non-violent political activities, as students or student leaders in the 1960s and 1970s. At least 12 were teachers, and 10 had worked on farmers' issued at university research institutes or with the Christian Academy, the Catholic Farmers' Association or credit unions. Three were active on workers' issues, one was a trade union leader and another was a member of the Urban Industrial Mission, a Protestant group which helps workers defend their rights. Lee Jae-mun, the alleged leader of the group, was a former journalist who had been detained between 1964 and 1966 in the first People's Revolutionary Party case, and who was said to have been in hiding since 1974 to avoid arrest in the second People's Revolutionary Party case.

They were arrested at a time of growing opposition to the government of President Park Chung-hee and widespread dissatisfaction with the domestic economic situation. Amnesty International believes that while some of the defendants in this case, including Kim Chong-sam, Im Tong-kyu, Noh Jae-chang and Im Kyu-yong, appeared to have been members of an underground group seeking the end of the Park Chung-hee government, there is no evidence that they used or advocated violence. Their case was discussed at a meeting in October 1984 between officials of the Prosecution Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and delegates from Amnesty International. In November 1984, in response to Amnesty International's request for further information on the charges and evidence against these prisoners, the Prosecution Bureau sent the organization a summary of the charges, which included planning to steal arms and explosives and taking part in or planning robberies to raise funds for the SKNLF. However, it gave no information about the evidence on which the courts had convicted them. Amnesty International's request for a copy of the verdicts was refused on the grounds that the distribution of verdicts is restricted by law. Amnesty International was able to consult a number of legal documents relating to the trial of these prisoners. These documents reinforced the organization's view that the charges of advocating violence and participating in robberies were supported mainly by confessions which the prisoners and their codefendants claimed in court they had been forced to make under torture.

Amnesty International received reports that the prisoners were held in isolation for about a month after their arrest and that they were ill-treated and deprived of sleep during their interrogation. On 8 October 1979, Im Tong-kyu was sentenced to life imprisonment. On 16 October 1979, the Minister of Home Affairs announced that Im Tong-kyu was being interrogated in connection with the SKNLF. He was accused of having taught martial arts to other alleged members of the SKNLF and of having taken part in robberies. At this trial Im Tong-kyu stressed that he had adamantly opposed any plans to raise funds through robberies or stealing arms and that he had never taken part in such ventures. The evidence against him consisted of his confession and those of his co-defendants, made during interrogation.

Charges of endangering national security have regularly been brought against critics of the government.

Kim Hyon-jang is serving a sentence of life imprisonment for alleged involvement in planning an arson attack on the United States Cultural Center in Pusan. A student who was using the Center's library died in the attack which was carried out on 18 March 1982. Leaflets were found nearby criticizing the US Government for its support of the south Korean Government and calling for the withdrawal of US troops from the country.

At the time of the attack, Kim Hyon-jang was in hiding in the Catholic Education Centre in Wonju where he had been for almost two years to avoid arrest for his role in compiling and circulating documents on the death of civilians during the Kwangju disturbances. After the attack, those directly implicated sought refuge at the Catholic Education Centre where they were encouraged to surrender to the authorities. Kim Hyon-jang surrendered a few days later. On 29 April he was charged under the National Security Law with planning the arson attack and with carrying out other procommunist activities. All those who admitted their involvement in the attack stated that Kim Hyon-jang had had nothing to to with it. In court Kim Hyon-jang also denied that he had been involved and testified that he had been forced under torture to make a false confession admitting involvement. Both Kim Hyon-jang and the leading participant in the arson attack, Moon Pu-shik, a theology student, testified that months before the attack took place, Kim Hyon-jang had forcefully tried to dissuade Moon Pu-shik from plans to attack the Cultural Center.

To Amnesty International's knowledge, no evidence other than Kim Hyon-jang's confession was presented in support of the charge that he had incited others to commit arson. Most of the indictment and the prosecution's examination of the defendants at the trial hearings were reportedly devoted to establishing that the defendants – including Kim Hyon-jang – were communists, which they denied. Kim Hyon-jang was accused of speaking at "consciousness-raising" seminars organized by the Catholic Education Centre. The Director of the Centre denied this and Roman Catholic church leaders rejected the accusation that the Centre had organized a left-wing program of education. In the absence of substantive evidence that Kim Hyon-jang was involved in planning the arson, Amnesty International concluded that he had been convicted because of his non-violent political views, particularly his criticisms of the government's role in the Kwangju disturbances. Kim Hyon-jang was sentenced to death by the courts but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the President in March 1983.

(To be continued)

Military Talks

(Continued from page 1)

realization of the proposed meeting will provide a favourable climate for the resumption of north-south talks."

The offered three-way top military contact, if it is held, will become a third forum of north-south talks and is expected to dramatically ease military tension through direct negotiation between Pyongyang and Washington which signed the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Pyongyang said that reaction to the proposal will be "an important thouchstone showing which the U.S. and the south Korean side want – war or peace," but Seoul rejected it in a rather quick response and Washington appeared negative. **(See related article on page 4)**

Thus far, a series of initiatives such as proposals concerning tripartite talks involving Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul in 1984 and the reduction of DMZ tension in 1985 and north Korea's unilateral halting of major military exercises this year have revealed the peace-pursuing policy of Pyongyang.

Moreover, it has shown, in the latest overture, a more pliable stance without referring to the withdrawal of American troops, which is considered one of the preconditions for long-sought peaceful reunification, in spite of the fact that the proposed talks are to be at a top military level.

The DPRK is seeking step-by-step approach to rapprochement and its "concession" can be found in the fact that it tries to avoid irritating its counterparts.

Notably, the northerners went further than ever by calling the American troops "U.N. forces" officially for the first time and Li Gi Baek "Minister of Defence" without the epithet of "puppet." They also left the door open for discussing any proposals from its opposite side.

These were clearly aimed at making it easier for Seoul as well as Washington to accept the proposal.

In this increased flexibility, it is viewed, there is north Korea's attitude towards paving the way for the reopening of deadlocked inter-Korean talks by solving the military problem, a core issue in moderating the tense situation.

Therefore, though operational control over the south Korean army belongs to "U.N. forces" and Seoul has no voice at meetings of the Military Armistice Commission which have been held for more than 30 years between the signatories, the DPRK welcomed the south Koreans as equally-qualified negotiator to the proposed military talks.

Citing the war-imminent atmosphere caused by the military buildup in south Korea which was confirmed by Washington and Seoul at the 18th security consultative meeting in April, the Supreme Command report said, "It is an urgent need for those who hold real power of the army in the north and the south to sit around one table."

Pyongyang proposed to discuss "observance of the truce" as the third item on the agenda because, it said, the MAC had never been able to agree even on trifling matters.

Considering the fact that the numbers of SR-71 aerial espionage and violation acts in the Demilitarized Zone by the south side were respectively more than 130 and over 15,700 cases in the 365 days of last year, the third item in the proposed agenda seems of great significance.

In his letters to the south Korean Minister of Defence and to the U.N. forces Commander-in-Chief, north Korean Defense Minister O Jin U, who also serves at First Deputy for the Supreme Commander of the KPA, underlined his belief that an irrevocable holocaust of war would bring nothing good to either Korea or the U.S.

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